



## WORLD AFFAIRS

## Soviet propaganda machine whips up siege fever

These are strong days in Moscow, with people talking about war as if it were inevitable. The Soviet leaders are talking in terms of a situation more tense than at any time since the Second World War.

The Soviet public is likely to conclude that a trial of strength with the United States is unavoidable.

People are being warned that times may lie ahead in which belts must be taken in a notch of two. Soviet leaders are promising to meet every demand of the military machine.

At the same time people are given to understand that the military is prepared for the trial of strength that is evidently expected.

The KGB is warning against enemies at home and abroad and calls on people to be increasingly vigilant about everything foreign.

The Soviet Press testifies to fears of encirclement with its reports of missile-mad Germans, Italians, French and British in Western Europe.

In the Far East there is made out to be an alliance against the Soviet Union consisting of Japan, South Korea and the United States.

In the Middle East the entire Arab world is said to have ganged up on Moscow's client-state Syria, while in the Caribbean Cuba and its brigade of "construction workers" have lost face in Grenada.

Moscow stands to derive no benefit from the Gulf war between Iraq and Iran, while in Afghanistan the Soviet forces are pretty well holed up.

China too does not allow the Soviet Union the leeway Moscow would dearly like to have in dealing with the United States in the Far East.

Patriotic fervour is being whipped up everywhere. With sights set on America as the enemy and the Soviet motherland encircled from Europe to the Far East, fears that were merely set aside in the 1970s have been resurrected.

No-one can be trusted, the Soviet public are told, and the entire world has nothing but evil designs on Soviet communists.

The conclusion reached in Moscow is that American policy amounts to a bid to destroy communism. Russia would appreciate respect, but recognition isn't there for the asking.

The Soviet Union is derided by America and, in many cases, by other Western countries too. Scorn is heaped on both Soviet policy and the Soviet economy.

Soviet propaganda is aimed in return at weak spots in the Western system, and unemployment, inflation, stagnation and resignation are all there for the asking.

These Western shortcomings are laid bare and presented to the Soviet public, but the Soviet public, and young people in particular, continue to be attracted by the latest Western innovations.

Moscow left no stone unturned in its bid to boost its worldwide position in America's weak years following the Vietnam debacle.

Yet now it lays claim to rulers of the game that are said to have applied since the revolution: "Let the American capitalists leave us in peace, we will undertake nothing against them" (Lenin).

The conviction that America is aiming not just at worldwide containment of the Soviet Union but at the destruction of the Soviet system is evident in every discussion with Soviet officials.

"Germany isn't America," Soviet commentators told Bonn MPs on the eve of the Bundestag decision on missile deployment, calling on the Germans to pursue national policies.

Moscow continues in spite of deployment to sea the Federal Republic of Germany as the key to Europe. Russia remains, fascinated, for better or for worse, by the Germans.

On the German Question the Soviet Union could be good for a number of surprises in the decade ahead.

Not for nothing has Moscow called on the Germans to pursue policies based on national ideas at a time when the GDR leaders are seeing that way inclined too.

The Soviet Union may not have achieved its foreign policy objective, that of preventing the deployment of new US missile systems.

But the Soviet politbureau could equally well argue that all had not been in vain. Who would venture to claim that the damage to relations between the United States and West Germany can be swiftly remedied?

The seeds of mistrust of Washington that have been sown will take firm root. The Social Democrats' protestations of loyalty to Nato have a decidedly hollow ring to them at present.

It remains to be seen whether it was right, and politically more important, to take a firm stand in relations with Moscow and not accumb to pressure rather than to give way and keep the damage to German-American relations down to a minimum.

It certainly gives food for thought to hear a senior US diplomat in Moscow

The Chinese ought to feel that all their pessimistic analyses and gloomy forecasts have been confirmed now. Geneva medium-range missile talks have broken down.

For years they have claimed that rivalry between the superpowers would be further aggravated in the 1980s, making it unrealistic to hope for less tension in the climate of world affairs.

Peking may no longer have lately referred to the inevitability of a Third World War. Arms control talks are no longer dismissed out of hand as being useless.

But in nearly all Chinese analyses the Soviet Union and the United States are referred to in terms of a figure of speech used by J. Robert Oppenheimer.

They are said to be like scorpions in a bottle, fighting each other but not using their lethal stings.

The deployment of Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe is an absolute necessity as seen from Peking. Official Chinese reactions betray neither dismay nor satisfaction.

Western *Nachrichtung*, or missile modernisation seen as being in response to the Soviet arms build-up, is tellingly referred to in China without resort to quotation marks.

It is seen as a process that must take its inevitable course like a natural event that cannot be brought to a halt until

admit that from the military viewpoint deployment was not, of course, absolutely essential.

It would doubtless be wrong to infer from the lengthy absence of the Soviet leader at a time when Moscow is called onto arrive at political decisions that there is a leadership crisis in the Kremlin.

Russia is less dependent on any one individual than probably any other country, as evidenced by the historic treatment of Soviet politicians other than Lenin.

Marshal Kutuzov, the Russian military leader in the Napoleonic wars, or a number of Tsars as operatively idealised by the Bolsheviks have been more soundly enshrined than some recent Party leaders.

The leadership is interchangeable, room for manoeuvre limited and the public so remote from the leaders that a shrug of the shoulders is the usual answer when friends are asked what hopes they have of this or that political development or personality.

That isn't to imply that no credence is given to propaganda. The Soviet public is not in a position to distinguish between the West's real intentions and what Soviet propaganda makes them out to be.

There is no such thing as a wide range of views on this point. There is only one viewpoint on everything. The public is largely unaware that there is another side to Mr Andropov's arguments on medium-range missiles.

Soviet propaganda is effective, and a surprising number of Soviet citizens trust it. They thus believe that Western nuclear armament is for warlike ends, whereas Soviet armament is aimed solely at preserving peace.

The war talk of a detached and virtually invisible leadership that colls for

## A Chinese view of the missiles issue

further notice, neither at the conference table nor under pressure from the peace movement.

In recent months various Chinese politicians have suddenly begun to voice sympathy with the peace movement. That is unusual inasmuch as Chinese leaders used to tend to regard Western opponents of the arms build-up as mere stooges of the Kremlin.

Yet if the protestations of sympathy are read in full there will be no mistaking the ambivalence and mixed views to which they testify.

Official ideology may require China to show solidarity with the masses. Sympathy is also motivated by a desire to appear to the Third World as an independent power with views of its own.

But Peking is at pains to emphasise that China is opposed to bids by Moscow to make political capital out of the peace movement and to divide and weaken Western Europe and bring it under its control.

China agrees with Nato that Soviet superiority in the conventional sector

## HOME AFFAIRS

### Bundestag lifts immunity from minister

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

The anti-missile campaign, a cut in Soviet policy in 1982, many evident shortcomings, a classification of everything else has led to a call for tolerance.

They ought to be prompted by the East of the impatience and the West of the other side, the West.

At a time when people could and would clearly live and live especially in the Soviet Union, pressing that the Soviet leadership is of the kind to offer.

Instead, they are painting a picture of inevitable war.

It is depressing when spreading the prospect of hope and happiness, no-one tries to strike a balance.

Count Lambsdorff, Free Democrats, himself voted for all that is promised is catastrophic.

It is alleged to have accepted a total

of DM15,000 from the Flick industrial

group in return for waiving tax liability

on sale of shares.

It is said to have been put into party funds. It has not been suggested that Count Lambsdorff used it for personal gain.

Finally, the charges were to have been granted favours for a considerable amount of money, but the more serious charge of bribery has been preferred.

Bonn is out of limb, having denied its loyalty to Nato by accepting the head of the Dresdner Bank, Peter Friderichs; who is a former Bonn Economic Affairs Minister, and former Rhine-Westphalian Economic Affairs Minister Horst-Ludwig Riemer.

That first and foremost means it clear to Germany's friends in the United States that the desire for ownership in East-West relations is not only the former seems fully open.

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## ■ VIEWPOINT

## After deployment: avenues towards a reduction in world tension

This article was written by former Bonn Chancellor Helmut Schmidt for the weekly *Die Zeit*. Herr Schmidt holds a senior editorial position with the paper.

Parliamentary decisions on missile deployment by the West have been reached in London and Rome and, above all, in Bonn.

They have been registered with a certain degree of relief from Tokyo and Singapore to the capitals of Western Europe and Washington D.C.

In view of the large-scale psycho-political challenge presented by the Soviet Union as a superpower the West has seen fit to demonstrate its solidarity and ability to take political action.

Even in the capital cities of eastern and south-eastern Central Europe fears may have been allayed that the West might have been prepared to allow itself to be manoeuvred into a position where it could have been inclined to surrender its freedom of activity.

But any such alarm will initially have been fairly remote and fears of this kind are not going to be voiced in public.

Yet at the same time the breakdown, at least for the moment, of the Geneva talks and the reasons for it, the circumstances and feelings that accompanied the deployment decision in the Federal Republic of Germany and the further Soviet missile build-up promptly heralded in return by Mr Andropov have made a number of worries come clearly to the fore.

This applies in equal measure to the Russians. Their hopes of a decisive psychological decoupling of Western Europe, and especially the Germans, from the United States and its leadership have not been fulfilled.

Their combination of threat and intimidation and a simultaneous beckoning with understanding and readiness to cooperate has failed to do the trick.

Moscow's twofold strategy may have made many people more worried about American missiles and US policy, but many more Europeans have not allowed that to cloud over their appreciation of reality.

They know that freedom of the individual and the freedom of entire peoples and states are threatened by the East, not by the West.

They also realise that the United States is defending this freedom Europeans enjoy, not jeopardising it.

Moscow's hope of a favourable operative outcome of the peace movement's activities in terms of Soviet striving for hegemony has not been fulfilled.

If the Kremlin based its hopes on this prospect in rejecting the summer 1982 "walk in the woods" proposal, which would have spared the Russians the stationing of any Pershing 2s in Europe, then it can only be said to have made a serious mistake in being unwilling to compromise on this point.

The secrecy that has become second nature at the top in the Soviet Union since Stalin's days has led to the emergence of Kremlinology as a special sector of political science in the West.

It is almost always a waste of time to read the Kremlinologists' analyses and forecasts in detail. It is better to rely on Russian history: from Ivan I to Ivan the

Terrible and Peter the Great, and from Lenin and his three successors to Andropov.

The inside story of the Soviet leadership may be largely hidden from view. There are certainly no straight answers to the following questions:

How seriously handicapped is Mr Andropov by illness? How powerful is he politically? Who might his successor be? How much does the politbureau know about the West? How strong is military influence on it?

The Soviet Union has evidently gone to great lengths militarily for years, spending up to about 12 per cent of GNP on defence without any apparent let-up and by dint of constant economic exertion.

It clearly suffers from encirclement, persecution and security complexes. Traditional Russian expansionism is also evident.

Fear of a large-scale war and the desire for peace with the West are also self-evident. They are why the Soviet leadership is so careful and calculating. Occasional errors of judgement such as Afghanistan are the exception that proves the rule.

For centuries the Russians have been able and willing to suffer too. This together with an unconditional patriotism regardless whether the man at the top is a Tsar or Stalin.

The tradition of the "collectors of Russian soil" has been combined with the ideology of a form of society and state promising salvation in this world rather than the hereafter.

The West must realise that this will remain the case, missiles or no missiles. It must also appreciate that it is unable to change this state of affairs.

Any attempt to change it by superior power could prove fatal for all concerned.

### 6 Walk-in-the-woods rejection may have been a serious error by the Kremlin?

But the Russians know much less about the West than we know about the East. Khrushchev in his day grossly underestimated Kennedy in believing he could run the risk of stationing missiles in Cuba.

That was an exception from the rule of a cautious tradition of expansionism. But after Khrushchev the Soviet leaders they had ailed up America (and the West as a whole) rightly.

Their feeling was confirmed in connection with the brutal suppression of the reform communist government in Prague in 1968, with the treaty banning nuclear tests in the atmosphere, with the non-proliferation treaty, the SALT and ABM agreements, the Four-Power Berlin Agreement and the Final Act at Helsinki.

The Soviet leaders have kept to their treaties but felt themselves free otherwise, which was why the Red Fleet was enlarged, SS-20 missiles were deployed in Europe and Asia. Vietnamese imperialism was backed in South-East Asia, war was waged in Afghanistan and the Russians established themselves in the Horn of Africa, elsewhere in Africa, the

It would be in the interest of world peace if the current break in negotiations were to be used by the Kremlin leaders to arrive at inner clarity on this basic outline of American strategy.

The Soviet Union has no intention of waging war on either America or Europe.

Middle East and, finally, Central America.

The Russians felt they could have four things simultaneously:

1. Strategic nuclear parity with the United States on a treaty basis;

2. a military build-up outside the weapons sectors for which treaty arrangements had been made;

3. detente and cooperation in Europe; and

4. expansion outside Europe.

Since President Carter assumed office the Russians have had to increasingly appreciate that this combination will no longer work.

After the shrewd, balance of power-oriented strategy of the Nixon-Ford-Kissinger era they felt Carter's human rights programme was a challenge and interference.

The Russians had always excluded the "ideological contest" from coexistence, but they were disappointed and outraged at a Western President announcing his intention of launching a counter-attack in the ideological sector.

Today the Kremlin is bound to appreciate that it has triggered an ideological backlash in the United States that is being handled much more radically by President Reagan than by his predecessor.

They are finding it hard to realise that they themselves may be to blame. They also find it hard to understand Mr Reagan's overall strategy.

If Mr Gromyko, Mr Arbatov and Mr Dobrynin were all to depart from the scene the Kremlin might well be left without anyone at all in its upper echelons who was capable of understanding or interpreting America.

This incipency is potentially dangerous. The Soviet leaders understand the equations of power and counter-power. Intellectual, psychological and political processes in America, with its TV democracy, are insufficiently comprehensible and predictable for them.

It could be that they felt, being conscious of how unpredictable the Americans were, they had to be prepared for the worst.

Their lack of knowledge about the free West and the United States in particular could be remedied. The West is not a closed book, in contrast to the traditional xenophobia of Russia.

The Russians must be invited in large numbers to get to know the West. If they did, they would in all probability come to appreciate one point.

It is that in spite of the appearance of instability in overall Western strategy over the past 40 years the Americans have always kept to the basic line of containment, of containing Soviet expansion.

They will continue to do so. The main element of any US policy toward the Soviet Union must be that of a long-term, patient but firm and vigilant containment of Russian expansive tendencies," George F. Kennan wrote in a key sentence of his 1947 Mr X article. It will continue to apply.

It would be in the interest of world peace if the current break in negotiations were to be used by the Kremlin leaders to arrive at inner clarity on this basic outline of American strategy.

The Soviet Union has no intention of waging war on either America or Europe.

## ■ PERSPECTIVE

## The peace movement avoids two of its major fears

to stultify, any social conflict available must be harnessed to the bandwagon.

Leinen is no one with such ideas. At the Bonn meeting Lukas Beckmann, business manager of the Greens, the environmental party in the Bundestag, took the theory of the peace movement's new identity even further.

"We are," he said, "a popular movement as in Chile or Poland. We have merely yet to become conscious of the fact."

The Greens too are more interested in action than in debate, and more is to be done than hitherto. What and how?

The Greens pride themselves on having set new standards, but only a few privileged MPs can demonstrate on Alexanderplatz in East Berlin or on Red Square in Moscow.

The madness of running ever greater risks and breaking more and more taboos entails dangers of its own.

Viewers clash on aims and objectives and over influence and power in the peace movement as in any other. They do so in the coordinating committee, where sides are taken by Leinen, who is still a Social Democrat, and Beckmann of the Greens.

Leinen is the victim of aggression because he has no objection to being regarded, wordsmith that he is, as the representative of the peace movement.

He is a constant visitor at SPD headquarters in Bonn and it was he who arranged for SPD leader Willy Brandt to speak at the final Bonn rally in October.

There are many objections to Leinen, but especially for going it alone, and the Greens make no bones about what upsets them.

The peace movement is linked, via Leinen, with the SPD. These close relations must, the Greens say, be severed. Their main enemy is not the Bonn government but the Opposition SPD.

The Social Democrats have changed beyond recognition in comparison with the views they espoused when they held power in Bonn.

The peace movement feels so strong that it carefully engages in hours of fighting from which a moral victory fails to emerge.

But its officials are too self-centred and spend too little time on self-criticism. Mültingen is besieged by only a handful of pacifists, but the missiles are there behind the fence.

The "struggle" continues.

Gerhard Spörk

(Die Zeit, 2 December 1983)

Continued from page 4

Europeans before every decision in respect of Nato.

If this code of procedure continues to be disregarded as it was in respect of the Olympic boycott, various economic embargoes and the "walk in the woods" proposal, not even the best overall strategy of containment in Washington will be sufficient to stem the tide of a decline in confidence within the alliance.

In the long run Europe is not going to stand for breaches of the right of self-determination, a common value shared on both sides of the Atlantic.

What is needed is a conscious reversion to the joint dual strategy decided by Nato in 1967 and at no time since.

The pause for thought that has begun could well be used to call to mind what would be sooner or later for reasons of economy have to treat each other more cordially.

The peace movement, he said, would like to vindictive a period of purification and refinement: "A feeling that the pact was that there should be no war."

It would merely hamstring our consultations between Americans and Europeans.

Continued on page 5

Both sides, East and West, need a pause for thought, preferably without major speeches or military gestures. The North Atlantic Council ought at all events to make these three points, and so publicly:

1. Nato should call for a resumption of the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles and declare its unabated interest in all other disarmament talks in Vienna, Stockholm and elsewhere.

2. The West must clearly limit its deployment targets in respect of Western and medium-range missiles for 1983 and 1984. It need not reduce for all time the maximum number of missiles originally envisaged as being deployed, but a current limitation would be useful to enable the Soviet leadership to save face.

3. Western readiness to scrap medium-range missiles in the event of agreement being reached must be clearly and expressly stated.

In the long run a strong defence policy in Europe can only be implemented if the will to carry out the second half of the dual philosophy outlined in the Harmel Report seriously exists.

The two sides must confer with each other in confidence. Moscow will be receptive to readiness to talk on the part of Western Ministers. Helmut Schmidt

(Die Zeit, 2 December 1983)

## ■ ADMINISTRATION

## Public servants' Bangkok junket among cases of squandered taxpayers' cash

Junkets by public servants and mis-spending by various Federal government departments and authorities are again under fire by the Federal audit office.

Its latest report covers charges of waste in 1981. It says hundreds of millions of marks are lost every year by carelessness.

The office's president, Karl Wiltrock, says the very existence of the authority led to more discipline in the handling of public funds.

It was impossible to say, how much was saved. But audit office reform plans for reform of one of the mine workers' pension funds had saved Bonn more than DM700m.

The office had also helped Bonn to save DM650m in the 1984 budget.

He said cases of outright and deliberate waste are rare. Most is because of carelessness, unthinking routine and stupid regulations.

It was deplorable that people who caused the waste were rarely made to account for what they had done.

The audit office report is examined in detail by the Bundestag's audit committee. Last year, most of the points raised were accepted by the committee and in some cases ministers were told to take action.

But bureaucracy seems to have an inexhaustible supply of explanations and

### STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

excuses to justify criticised decisions, Wiltrock said.

As usual, huge government enterprises such as the Bundesbahn, Germany's railway system, and the post office come under sharp scrutiny.

The auditors say the poor financial performance of the Bundesbahn is because of faults in the system.

They criticise its failure to adequately reduce special bonuses paid to workers.

Most workers continued to be paid to top rates and the annual cost rose from DM200m to DM350m.

In the freight car repair division alone additional wage payments cost over DM30m.

The report recognises that the Bundesbahn has eliminated some 100,000 jobs since 1974 but says it could have done more.

Some 200 offices could be done away with. This would cut the payroll by some 1,000.

The auditors also object to the compartmentalised accounting system dividing the operation into three.

One account dealt with government operations. The losses were included in that account. The Audit Office says the

**Three of 590,000 WELT readers.**



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### DIE WELT

UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESSZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

## Decision makers' daily in Germany.

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I have been a daily reader of DIE WELT for many years and particularly of its economics section. DIE WELT is topical, factual and well laid out - exactly what one needs.

The commission also wants to establish where the citizen can benefit directly from the deregulation of the naval destroyer *Schleswig-Holstein*, which was fitted with a new Sonar installation. But someone forgot to take soundings in the port of Wilhelmshaven.

The destroyer is not fully operational and the port had to be dredged at considerable cost. The total waste of taxpayers' money: more than DM500,000.

In 1980, the Federal Office for Labour Protection and Accident Research ordered some 50,000 T-shirts bearing a special insignia at a cost of DM230,000. Few were sold. The rest, worth DM200,000, are lying around in the basement.

Former Interior Minister Gerhard Baum equipped his Ministry with 577 typewriters of which 350 at the most were needed.

The minister also arranged for not only his anteroom but also the sports department, the telephone exchange, the telex room and the doorman's cubicle to get TV sets.

"Now we have to change this

provide more personal freedom, then faith in the state, impart a mechanism to business and avert the risk of a super-efficient administration."

Peter Roller

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 23 November 1983)

### Commission

### THE ECONOMY

## up to slash red tape

## Shorten the working week, Bonn advisers say

A Federal commission is to try and cut red tape. It is headed by Horst Waffenschmidt, parliamentary state secretary at the *Frankfurter Allgemeine*.

His appointment comes in the heels of a report handed to the CDU MP Herta Helmrich.

In it, he said that speech of the Bonn government's council of economic advisers, known as The Five Wise Men, has recommended shortening hours as a way of combating unemployment.

The report was compiled by a red-tape society which Helmrich heads. Pay demands were moderate, even He is to be a member of the

55-hour week instead of a 40-hour week.

Most of the Five Wise Men still say that the main thing is to reduce deficits and wage costs to provide industry with the incentive to invest in new products and methods. This would also make it profitable for industry to boost its work force.

Germany's economic pundits attribute near magic powers to a balanced budget, as if this would eliminate the root of all evil.

Government debt must of course be reduced. Only a few SPD and union stalwarts still urge massive government spending programmes and oppose any cuts in social spending and government aid for sick industries.

The Council did not dissent on the need to reduce the government's interest payments on borrowing.

These payments eat up a lot of tax and prevent tax reductions. They also limit Bonn's room for manoeuvre in efforts to provide new jobs.

But a majority in the Council say Bonn should not in reducing debt because this would put the brakes on upturn.

The dissenters argued that the government should wait for the upturn to

perhaps be too zealous about reducing it, otherwise the upturn would be held.

It said the government should

wait for the improvement to take

and then use the rapidly increasing

revenue to reduce public debt.

Other reservations mentioned were interest rates and protectionism. Interest rates were too high and were making it unattractive to put money into securities and into capital investment.

The paper deals with a lot of

details: better relations between

and civil servants; more infor-

mation, language assistance for

foreigners, improvements in planning

and dispensing doubts that might be

dispelled by increasing unemployment

in the winter.

Helmrich: "The states have

perhaps ironic that a dissenting

member who is an advocate of

left-liberal policies should have been

point to the even greater suc-

cess of the USA despite its heavy arm-

ing.

He told Strauss that it was not

time to act. The states alone could

go any further.

Horst Waffenschmidt, who has

commission, wants to come up with

first specific proposals next spring.

He would like to receive sug-

gestions from all parts of society.

Waffenschmidt wants to look

number of new regulations.

Each Ministry is to have a

commissioner, a senior civil service

monitor these.

The commission also wants to

abolish the citizen can benefit

directly from the deregulation of

the naval destroyer *Schleswig-Holstein*.

which was fitted with a new Sonar

installation. But someone forgot to take

soundings in the port of Wilhelmshaven.

The Interior Ministry is think-

ing mainly of streamlining building

applications, business provisions and spe-

cial costs.

The destroyer is not fully operational

and the port had to be dredged at

considerable cost. The total waste of

taxpayers' money: more than DM500,000.

In 1980, the Federal Office for Labour

Protection and Accident Research

ordered some 50,000 T-shirts bearing a

special insignia at a cost of DM230,000.

Few were sold. The rest, worth

DM200,000, are lying around in the

basement.

Former Interior Minister Gerhard

Baum equipped his Ministry with 577

typewriters of which 350 at the most

were needed.

The minister also arranged for not

only his anteroom but also the sports

department, the telephone exchange,

the telex room and the doorman's cubicle to

get TV sets.

"Now we have to change this

provide more personal freedom,

then faith in the state, impart a

mechanism to business and avert the

risk of a super-efficient administra-

tion."

Peter Roller

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 23 November 1983)

take a hold and then use the rapidly rising tax revenues to reduce public debt.

They also said that Bonn must reduce the high interest rates that make it more lucrative to put money into securities than into capital investment.

Measures to fight protectionism and to prevent the financial collapse of some developing countries were also urged.

These reservations cannot be brushed aside. The Five Wise Men were again unable to come up with a blueprint that would reduce unemployment within an acceptable time.

Yet three million Americans found new jobs this year — something that should not have happened, say the German experts' theories.

But reality does not always agree with theory.

Most of the Five Wise Men still say that the main thing is to reduce deficits and wage costs to provide industry with the incentive to invest in new products and methods. This would also make it profitable for industry to boost its work force.

Germany's economic pundits attribute near magic powers to a balanced budget, as if this would eliminate the root of all evil.

Government debt must of course be reduced. Only a few SPD and union stalwarts still urge massive government spending programmes and oppose any cuts in social spending and government aid for sick industries.

The Council did not dissent on the need to reduce the government's interest payments on borrowing.

Still, most arguments and the wishes of the work force speak in favour of premature retirement and more flexible working time arrangements for individual companies.

The Five Wise Men have demonstrated a bit of *Realpolitik*: their suggestions are feasible. They could defuse the coming round of collective bargaining if the parties to it were prepared to get off the beaten track.

Wolfgang Mauersberg

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 25 November 1983)

## Five Wise Men urge caution on wage deals

Wage deals should not be too big or they will jeopardise growth and employment, say the Five Wise Men, or Bonn's council of economic advisers.

In their latest report they predict that gross incomes will rise by 4 per cent next year compared with 1 per cent this year.

Incomes from business and capital gains would remain high at 8 per cent, but this would still be below the 11 per cent of 1983.

The report is optimistic and was praised for its balance by the CDU/CSU parliamentary group. It expects growth next year to be between two and a half and three per cent and says there should be an improvement in world trade.

It also says that consumer prices will remain relatively stable, rising less than two per cent, that exports will be up four per cent in 1984, and that construction investments will rise seven per cent.

Unemployment would decline during next year, though not below an annual average of 2.25 million.

The Five Wise Men have essentially confirmed Bonn's economic policy course.

Bonn's decision to provide investment incentives and cut social and general spending was a correct one.

## ■ INDUSTRY

## Robots, biotechnology to get priority

**Studdeutsche Zeitung**

Space, energy, transport, environment, information technology, industrial robots and biotechnology are to get priority in research promotion.

Direct research promotion is to be reduced and indirect methods such as tax write-offs are to be stepped up. The changes would benefit industry by about DM300m a year.

The new emphasis was announced by the government in answer to a question in the Bundestag.

Direct promotion has already been reduced in favour of indirect promotion in the 1983/84 research budgets.

The Bundestag was told that government research promotion aims included conserving resources, protecting the environment, improving living and working conditions and improving industrial performance and competitiveness.

The emphasis would be on promoting initiative.

Innovation as a means of remaining competitive would be encouraged.

A pilot project costing DM100m has been set up to promote the establishment of technology oriented firms.

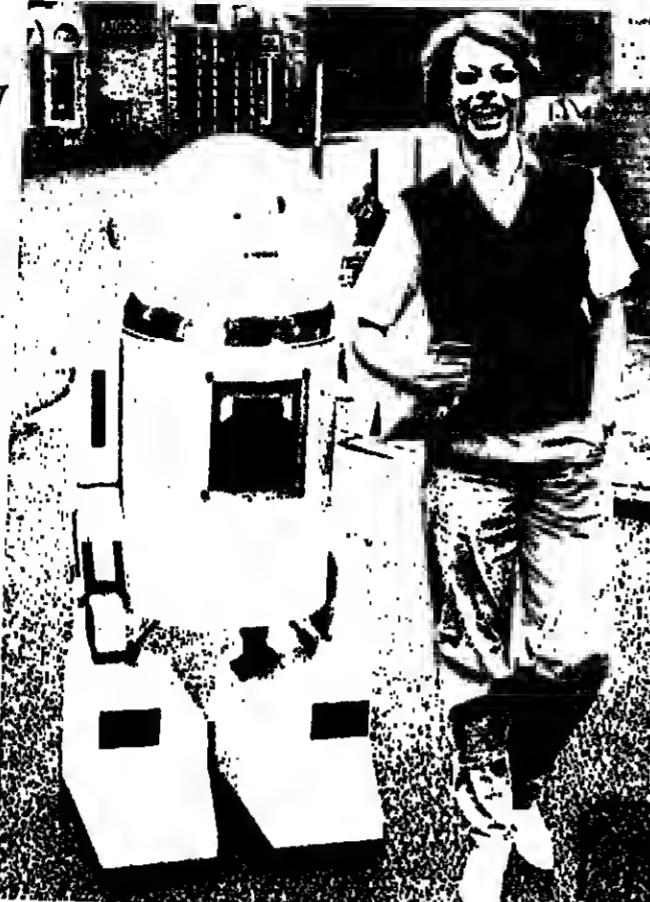
The government said basic research

must be boosted more. That included space, energy and transport research. Environment priority would be given to ecology research. Bonn is interested in increased international cooperation in information technology. Its hopes rest on the intended European research programme dubbed *Esprit* that would combine national and European measures. The government says biotechnology is one of the key industries of the future. The government says, biotechnology is one of the key industries of the future.

This area of research would probably lead to fundamental changes in a wide variety of chemical and pharmaceutical production methods.

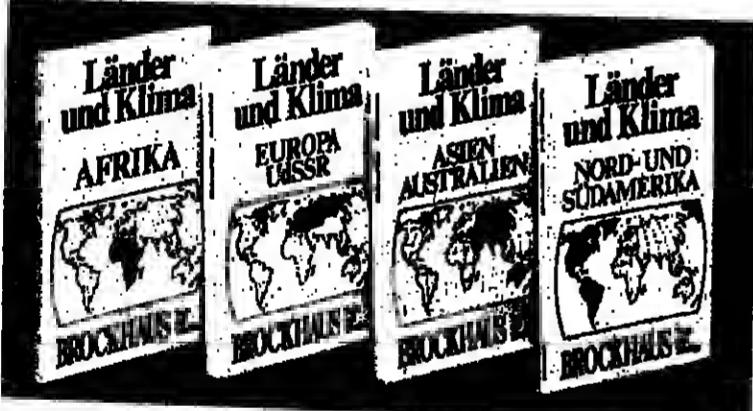
A special programme is envisaged to enable Germany to keep pace with Japan and the USA.

*dpa*  
(Studdeutsche Zeitung, 1 December 1983)



Robots are becoming more accessible, too. (Photo: dpa)

## Meteorological stations all over the world



supplied the data arranged in see-at-a-glance tables in these new reference works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency of thunderstorms.

These figures, compiled over the years are invaluable both for planning journeys to distant countries and for scientific research.

Basic facts and figures for every country in the world form a preface to the tables. The emphasis is on the country's natural statistics, on climate, population, trade and transport.

The guides are handy in size and flexibly bound, indispensable for daily use in commerce, industry and the travel trade.

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## Microprocessor

shows how to turn a revolution

**Handelsblatt**  
WIRTSCHAFTS- UND FINANZZEITUNG  
Frankfurter Allgemeine

The second industrial revolution is under way. The driving force behind it is the microprocessor. The first revolution was the steam engine. The second is being driven by a microprocessor.

Just how it has taken over is demonstrated in the laboratory. It was experienced US astronaut John Young, the world's first shuttle pilot, who first flew in it.

The aerospace industry in 11 European countries spent 10 years developing production automation. Using microprocessor controlled machines, they built Spacelab.

Spacelab is the first genuinely reusable scientific laboratory in space. It is the world's first space station ever to go into orbit.

This sort of manufacturing device, on board the US Skylab or the Russian Salyut stations, for instance, is expected to grow at between 15 and 20 per cent a year.

Automation systems depend on microprocessors. The bulk of new scientific findings in the field of automation have been gathered on unmanned missiles and NC machinery. The bulk of new scientific findings in the field of automation have been gathered on unmanned missiles and NC machinery.

Automation systems depend on microprocessors. The bulk of new scientific findings in the field of automation have been gathered on unmanned missiles and NC machinery.

Industry is still faced with the problem of how to make automation systems more competitive. The European facility has a wide range of instruments that can remain competitive. So that new developments in automation systems are the only way to safeguard jobs in Europe. An enormous amount of money and effort have gone into Space.

The industrial future will depend on the past decade.

Only on the extent to which it can meet the height of development prepared in use new technologies. Engineers, scientists and also depend on its ability to keep up with the latest developments in the development of new elements in the project.

Bonn has set aside DM350m to promote the use of industrial robots and help German manufacturers catch up. Robots are rapidly becoming capable of replacing humans in assembly work and transportation.

Sensor technicians are constantly inventing new devices.

Today's robots can actually see by TV cameras, and they will soon be able to dip into a chestful of different parts and pick what they need.

The automated assembly line equipment shown in Munich can process between 1,500 and 50,000 items an hour. The equipment costs between DM150,000 and DM500,000.

The exhibition reveals just how fast the technology in developing. It has made as a breakthrough at the last Productronica two years ago are out of date.

**Friedolin Engelfried**  
(Nürberger Nachrichten, 11 November 1983)

Industry is therefore bound to come the Bonn Research Ministry's idea for the promotion and development of microelectronics and information communication technologies.

Industry is not capable of independently manufacturing in space. It is merely a facility built to nestle in the bay of the space shuttle.

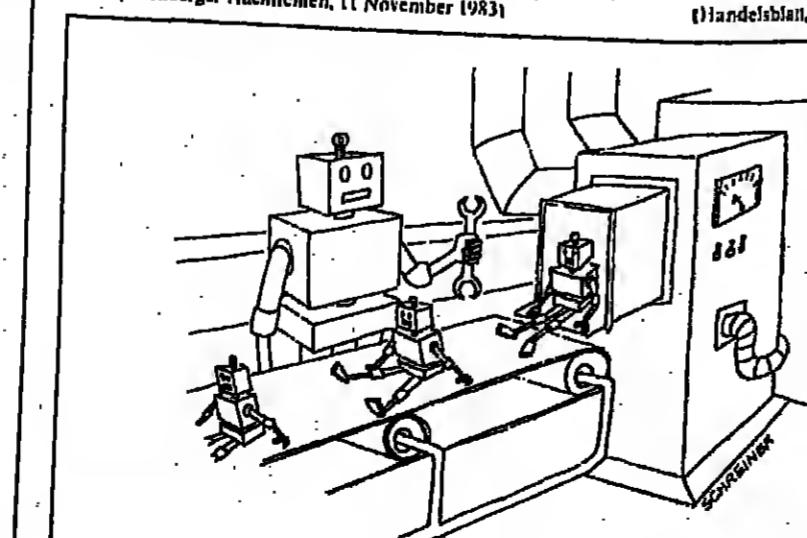
Spacelab's cargo bay is about 18 metres long and five metres wide. Spacelab is built out with all manner of scientific instruments.

It will be used for about 70 experiments by Merbold and three American astronauts, Byron K. Lichtenberg, Owen Garriott and Robert A. R. Parker.

Spacelab consists mainly of two parts: a pressurised cabin where the astronauts work in shirtsleeves, as it were, and two platforms known as instrument pallets.

On the pallets, instruments such as telescopes, sensors, antennas and other equipment are directly exposed to space.

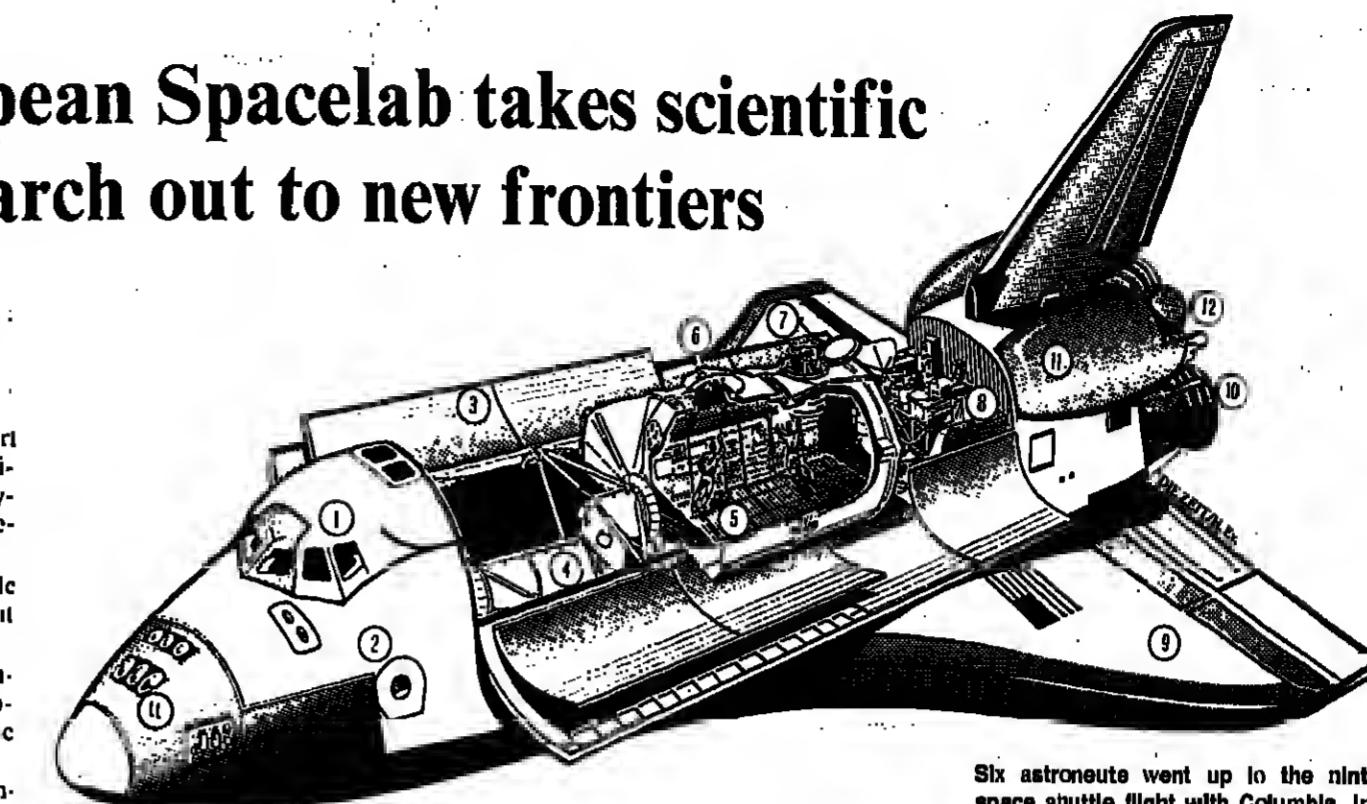
There are 39 instruments and experiments on board Spacelab for its first mission: 22 on the pallets and 17 inside the pressurised cabin.



(Cartoon: Schreiter/Handelsblatt)

## SPACE

## The European Spacelab takes scientific research out to new frontiers



Over 70 experiments are planned, including about 60 for European principals and the remainder for American, Canadian and Japanese clients.

A number of experiments in scanning the earth's surface will be of direct and practical benefit.

The German Aerospace Research Establishment (DFVLR) has microwave remote sensing experiments on board to measure ocean swell and terrestrial heat emission.

A special camera has also been designed for use in helping to improve surveying of the earth.

The 70-odd experiments subdivide into five main groups: astronomy and solar physics, atmospheric physics and terrestrial observation, plasma physics, biosciences, materials research and process engineering.

As many experiments will be in progress simultaneously there will be an enormous flow of scientific data that was originally to be relayed to ground control via two new satellites.

Only one of the two is now available, so not all data will be relayed. "Exact analysis has shown," payload specialist Merbold says, "that this one satellite is good enough for many experiments."

"But there are exceptions. They include the experiments in connection with the vestibular organ of the inner ear. This major and extremely important experiment will be made much more difficult."

Speaking before the mission went ahead, he said a further delay might have been considered if the other satellite could have been put into orbit within six months.

Spacelab faced a serious risk of failure by relying on only one satellite. The risk seems if anything to have increased now the remaining satellite has started giving trouble.

One of its two dish antennas to receive signals from Spacelab and relay them to the ground station has broken down.

Since not all data can be stored on board or radioed directly back to the Earth, scientific data seem sure to be lost.

Difficulties in retranslating data are not the only problems that beset the project. Blast-off so late in the year has meteorological repercussions.

A number of experiments connected with charting the surface of the Earth, for instance, stand to suffer from the cloud cover.

So NASA has offered to rerun experiments affected in this way on a further mission next year (but not with a German astronaut on board).

The expense is yet another drawback. The SpaceLab D-1 (Deutschland 1) mission, which is scheduled to carry out mainly German experiments in 1985, will cost DM400m.

The maiden flight will have cost less. The Americans have agreed to foot roughly half the bill.

**Anatol Johansen**  
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 11 November 1983)



Dr. Ulf Merbold sits in the cockpit of a space shuttle.

Six astronauts went up to the ninth space shuttle flight with Columbia. Included was the first non-American on an American flight, Dr. Ulf Merbold, a payload specialist. Commander of the operation is Moon landing veteran John Young. His crew is together with pilot Brewster Shaw in the cockpit (1). There are three sleeping berths (2). Mission specialists Owen Garriott and Robert Parker as well as payload specialists Merbold and Byron Lichtenberg can float along an air-filled tunnel (4) into the European Space Agency's Spacelab (5) that is moored in the open loading bay (3). Planned were 72 scientific experiments. A palette (8) is fitted out with 38 various types of instrument. A window (6) and an airlock (7) are to enable photographs and measurements to be taken. The wings (9) are for powerless landing approaches. The main motors (10) use solid fuel. Steering jets (11) help maintain stability. The main manoeuvring motors (12) are used to break the craft immediately before the return to earth.

**Diagram: H. Everling/Die Zeit**

Space shuttle could have been put into orbit within six months.

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**Anatol Johansen**  
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 11 November 1983)

## ■ THE CINEMA

## The documentary returns to the world of work

A 15-year-old film by Wilhelm Bittorf was the surprise at this year's Duisburg film festival, the seventh annual review of documentary films in the Federal Republic of Germany.

It was entitled *Bring Your Heads With You, The Ruhr in the Aftermath of the Coal Age*.

It showed in an exemplary manner how radicals, how vivid and how striking in its use of montage techniques a documentary can be when it uses the aesthetic form of the feature film.

There were shots of colliery managers marching past, their faces frozen by the camera to reveal the telltale scars of sword-fighting students' frataternities.

There were shots of workers on the march, of their shoes and their ties, "everything you don't otherwise get to see," the director put it.

To this day his film is an interesting example from the history of the political documentary in Germany.

It was resurrected in Duisburg and can be seen to have links leading to the present and the cinematic treatment of the crisis of modern working life.

Automation and computerisation and new technologies on the production sector are busy bring about a complete change in the world we live and work in, and many films shown in Duisburg were made in response to this phenomenon.

Documentary film-makers are showing renewed interest in the working world. Heinrich Breloer's TV documentary *The Book Machine*, for instance, demonstrates the progressive industrialisation of the arts in book production.

The printer's art is practised since the days of Gutenberg, the inventor of the printing press, is fast being replaced by the microchip and the visual display unit.

Compositors have become data miners at computerised phototypesetting units. The book has become a mass-produced cheap product designed for immediate consumption.

A manager at Bertelsmann's, the publishing giant, demonstrates how people handle cheap reading matter in America. Once they have read a page of a book, he says, they simply tear it out and throw it away.

The companies that run the book machine feel obliged to keep the book as a product line competitive in the market, with the result that output steadily increases.

There is no subject in this kind of progress, argues writer Hans Magnus Enzensberger in an interview with director Heinrich Breloer. That is why it can be survived.

But a niche at the rear of progress, as recommended by Enzensberger, will always be a privilege reserved for the intellectuals.

Claire Doutreux in her film *Getting the Hang of It*, an impressionistic portrait of a small Hamburg engineering works, shows that niches still exist in the production process.

At the factory she features engineers and designers still beavering away with workers at one-off devices or prototypes, including really original ideas.

Yet paradoxically enough, machinery is made by craftsmen in cooperation for the purpose of further rationalisation.

In dealing with the working world documentary film-makers are in many ca-

ses chronicling dying methods of production and labour.

Heinrich Breloer's outline of the changes of the jobs of printers and compositors have undergone makes this point particularly clear.

Sorrow at the disappearance of sensual and specific forms of work is apparent in all the films shown.

The film-makers are also often at a loss what to make of the political and trade union disputes over the new technologies.

Cinema as a medium of writing everyday history and recording traces of history has always been a main feature of the Duisburg festival.

It was interesting to note that video groups, who put in a first appearance at Duisburg last year, are now into regional presentation and historical research.

A West Berlin video group put together a picture of everyday life in the Berlin borough of Schöneberg between the Weimar Republic and the Third Reich by means of biographical interviews.

Under German Soil is the title of a video documentary made by a Freiburg group who establish a link between wartime history and the "pre-war" present.

Professor Lüngfeld of the Munich film and TV academy would like to make the annual competition between European film academies an international event.

He would very much like to see entries from overseas, especially as the competition (the organisers constantly emphasise that it is a festival) is popular with the viewing public.

This year 8,000 people attended, 3,000 more than last year. Last year 16 academics submitted entries; this year it was 24.

Film academy students and staff from all over Europe come to Munich, and not just for the festival but to compare notes with each other.

It is doubtful whether any further expansion would be advisable. Greater anonymity might hamper the participants' readiness to engage in debate.

Technical and financial conditions and selection procedures differ too widely from academy to academy to make inferences from work shown in Munich about the standard of young European film-makers. Tendencies at most can be identified.

Lukas, the intrepid failure of a young director in Reinhard Münster's *Dorado (One Way)*, is reminded by everything that goes on around him of films he has seen.

Many people at the Munich festival seem to share the view that whatever real life may get up to, the screen has already been there.

Anything that can possibly be resurrected is trundled out of the mothballs: from the musical to the gangster film to the period and costume piece.

Everything is quoted, parodied, copied that has ever made film history. Lack of self-confidence seems to be a more likely motive for this approach than any intention of dealing with famous predecessors in order to arrive at a style of one's own.

Take Csucsu's *Rottenbiller*, a film by Tamas Tolmár from Budapest. It care-

The film is set in a mountain tunnel near Überlingen on Lake Constance that was drilled by forced labour during the war and used at the end of 1944 to relocate ordnance factories.

In this selfsame tunnel a keen civil defence worker is now busy practising for emergency with technocratic perfection.

Films about the peace movement from various viewpoints were the third keynote of the festival.

There were scenes of the blockade of the nuclear weapons depot at Grossengotzen and shots of the ritualised relationship between demonstrators and the police.

The entries on this subject included a TV documentary by Wilhelm Bittorf, a super-8 film by a Tübingen group and a videotape from Freiburg.

Given that the peace movement seems to be constantly in the news at the moment it is easy to forget that it too has a history.

In a deliberately polemical and provocative manner the Freiburg group attempted to outline this history in a film entitled *A Word Can be a Caricature*.

The mere title shows that both semantically and politically the word is not as clear-cut as it could be.

The videotape montage takes a historical look at this state of affairs and shows that far from peace-loving politicians have been known to use the word for warlike purposes.

11 December 1983 / 11 December 1983

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

## PEOPLE

## Reporter who pioneered photo journalism

In 1924, the Leica ushered in the age of the hand camera with a film format of 24 x 36 mm.

But the original lenses did not yet have the same power to pass light as today's have. This made it impossible to take indoor photographs without artificial light.

Yet this was exactly what the photo reporters of this time sought. They wanted to work unobtrusively without the subject being aware of the camera.

As a result, people like Man preferred to use the glass plate camera. Ernemann made by Ernemann Co. in Dresden. The Ernemann used 4.5 x 6 cm plates with an Ernostar 1:2 lens which was later improved to 1:1.8, a sensational piece of equipment at the time.

Even so, indoor photographs still called for exposures of 1/2 to 1 second. This meant that a tripod had to be used.

For outdoor photographs, Man tended to rely on the Nettar-Contessa, a 6 x 9 cm plate camera with a 1:2.8 lens.

They were professional photographers. They had a formal training. Most had to university and Salomon, Tinguely, Paul Wolff and Haus Blümli were

white but unshaven the rest in pink. They were at ease in the salons of the press of what it feels like to be a man. They got on splendidly with the world of art and politics and conversed with society.

One of the main aims of the *Photographen aus 70 Jahren* is several languages. competition is to take care not to be seen. They were neither strangers nor invaders of the documentary, which is set in the top echelon. They were part be assigned equal importance to it.

They created family photographs of their children, marked by intimacy with scratch. Most were more personal in their discretion.

Their photographs were different from the customary photographs of state occasions.

Scenes are strung together by a common thread, the leading character while the leading character.

The *Münchner Illustrirte Presse* (MIP) 500,000 carried Man's first full-page report *Frauenkongress* or women's Congress.

The film-maker lies low, telling the audience in doubt about his new and basically failing to justify his choice of this particular topic.

The most interesting documentary year was *Chopin*, by Marie Doro, from Katowice, the tale of a gang of phans who earn their living by the Ambassador Count Zech.

The most interesting trick film is *Night Club*, by Jonathan Hodge, Night Club, by Jonathan Hodge, the Royal College of Art, London.

From then until 1933 his work was in almost every issue of these major magazines. Like most photo sketches he expresses his astonishment who had made a reputation, at the absurd behaviour people get into the moment they set foot in a place.

Entries ranged from three- to shorts to films that took almost an evening, so the jury this time made awards.

The best short film was *Jakob*, by Kedzierzynski from Lodz. Jakob studied art and art history in the Wind, Modern Times and the like.

The entries from Lodz arrived late and were shown en bloc as belated films. They turned out to be the stars of the show.

The jury felt the best overall programme of entries submitted by the Brussels film academy not with the cinema but with Polish reality.

Many allusions fail to get across to people only superficially acquainted with conditions in Poland, and maybe only at second hand. But the films certainly get across to their public.

The entries were all in black and

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Blackpool, England, 1949, From Man's *Photographen aus 70 Jahren*.

After the war, which he spent in London, he started collecting lithographs. He has written on the history of this art form and edited albums of it.

After moving to Rome in 1972, he became a reporter on cultural events for *Die Welt* and continued to take photographs.

The large volume published to mark his 90th birthday (*Photographen aus 70 Jahren* or 70 years of photographs) demonstrates a fact his contemporaries of the late 1920s were not conscious of: Felix H. Man spearheaded modern photo journalism.

Peter Dittmar

(*Die Welt*, 29. November 1983)

Felix H. Man, *Photographen aus 70 Jahren*, Schirmer/Mosel, Munich, 288pp, DM49.80.

## Film authority Lotte Eisner dies at 87



Lotte Eisner... guru of a generation of directors.

(Photo: Süddeutsche Zeitung)

most famous film archives, where many of today's greats learned their craft, and for many years a friend of Eisner.

They met in 1933, when Eisner fled to Paris.

Eisner graduated as an archaeologist. Her career as a Berlin film critic was brief and extremely effective.

And her attitude that stopped her condemning a film out of hand ("No film can be so bad that there's nothing good that can be said about it") is also

Lothar Eisner now lives only in memoirs and in her books.

And her attitude that stopped her

condemning a film out of hand ("No film can be so bad that there's nothing good that can be said about it") is also

Brighton Desai

(Kölnische Stadt-Anzeiger, 29. November 1983)

Since April 1982 clouds of sulphuric acid swirling around in the stratosphere have reached a concentration not observed for decades.

They hail from the eruption of El Chichon, a Mexican volcano.

Meteorologists, volcanologists and climatologists all over the world have followed their progress with keen interest.

They are a textbook example of the effect on the climate of sulphurous volcanic activity and can possibly be used in weather forecasting.

For some years many climatologists have been forecasting a continual increase in the carbon dioxide count in the atmosphere.

Caused by the combustion of fossil fuels (coal and oil), it reduces the radiation of heat from the earth.

Views differ on the extent to which this carbon dioxide is absorbed by the oceans, but the increase currently recorded should be enough to boost the earth's surface temperature by about 0.05 degrees centigrade a year.

This effect may, however, be more than offset by a reduction in surface temperature caused by volcanic eruptions.

They emit sulphuric compounds into the atmosphere which oxidise as sulphuric acid and orbit the earth as aerosol clouds of sulphuric acid droplets.

This aerosol reflects solar radiation and thus reduces the temperature on the earth's surface.

It is an effect that in principle has been known to exist for ages, but no-one knew for sure what its magnitude was or what individual factors influenced the effect of a volcanic eruption on the climate.

So climatologists and volcanologists were delighted when on 28 March 1982 a long inactive volcano in Mexico, El Chichon, suddenly erupted.

It sent substantial quantities of sulphur compounds soaring into the stratosphere to altitudes of nearly 30 km, or 20 miles.

The eruption was observed by satellite on the same day, while the progress of the eruption cloud was followed worldwide from the start.

Nasa, the US space agency, sent U-2 reconnaissance aircraft up 17 times to collect samples of the atmosphere. In many countries samples were taken by balloons.

This was the method used by the Max Planck Nuclear Physics Institute, Heidelberg, for instance.

In the United States, Japan, Brazil and many European countries the progress of the aerosol clouds was followed by laser-radar reflection readings.

The sulphuric acid clouds were responsible for magnificent pink and purple sunsets and glowing pink night clouds.

The eruption gases from El Chichon consisted mainly of hydrogen sulphide, together with sulphur dioxide, chlorine and fluorine.

The hydrogen sulphide quickly oxidised to sulphur dioxide and then to sulphuric acid with a half-life of about three days.

Sulphuric acid is hygroscopic. In other words, it attracts water. Clouds of sulphuric acid droplets with a water content of about 25 per cent formed the aerosol that is still orbiting the earth after repeated eruptions by the volcano.

The clouds of sulphuric acid have largely spread round the northern hemisphere, where their density appears to be several times greater than over the southern hemisphere.

Particularly clear observations on the effects of the eruption have been made

## RESEARCH

# Volcanic eruptions key to keeping earth cool

by the Institute of Atmospheric Environmental Research in Garmisch, Bavaria.

The institute's director, Professor R. Reiter, and his staff have noted that the mass of the particles suspended in the stratosphere has increased at least tenfold, according to laser-radar readings taken between March 1982 and February 1983.

But the density of these aerosol clouds seem to have passed its peak since last spring.

Research financed by the Scientific Research Association (DFG) shows that the aerosol output of the El Chichon volcano activity exceeded all eruptions since El Agung in 1963.

It released into the atmosphere an estimated six million tons of sulphuric acid, according to the National Laboratory in Los Alamos, USA.

That is an amazing amount, given that the overall eruption mass was a mere 0.3 cubic kilometres and the eruption was a fairly minor spate of volcanic activity.

One explanation of the extremely high output of sulphuric gas could be that the volcano melted down sediment formations containing sulphates during the rise of its magma.

This sulphate will then have been exuded in the form of gas.

We know that there are salt formations on top of El Chichon's magma chamber (and they usually include sulphate salts) and that salt crystals were found among the volcanic ash suspended in the atmosphere.

The experts have yet to agree on what effect El Chichon will have on the climate, but observations by an American satellite, the NOAA-7, suggest it may be considerable.

One of the measurements the satellite

takes is the temperature of water on the ocean's surface, and in areas where aerosol clouds from the volcano were overhead the temperature read was regularly several degrees too low.

It was too low in comparison with

readings taken by meteorological

research and survey vessels and record-

ing buoys. In other words, the aerosol

intervened to prevent surface heat from

getting through to the satellite.

Model estimates have been made at

the Goddard Laboratory for Atmospheric Sciences, taking into account not

only the density of the sulphuric acid

aerosol but also the size of droplets and

their altitude (which heightens the ef-

fect).

Scientists there have concluded that

mean annual temperature in the north-

ern hemisphere will fall by between

0.3 and 0.5 degrees a year for several

years as a result.

Scientists from over a dozen countries

plan to send up 330 additional rockets in

the months ahead in a bid to shed light on the secrets of the middle atmosphere.

A number of surprises have been dis-

covered in this zone, at altitudes of be-

tween 50 and 100 km, says Professor Ulf von Zahn of Bonn University.

He is in charge of this international

research project.

Why, for instance, is it much lighter

than expected at an altitude of about

85 km above the poles in winter, when

solar radiation is greatly reduced or en-

tered entirely, and much colder than ex-

pected in summer?

What causes the periodic sudden

bursts of temperature increase in the

stratosphere in which the temperature

can rise by up to 60 degrees in a week?

In the late 1970s no-one had as much

as the slightest idea why such phenome-

na occurred. The middle atmosphere is

difficult to research.

On-the-spot measurements can be ta-

ken by neither balloons nor satellites,

and ground observation methods of suf-

cient sensitivity have only existed for a

few years.

They work as a rule on the radar prin-

ciple, given that electromagnetic waves

are reflected not only by metal surfaces

but also by any borderline area between

sectors differing in density.

Fluctuations in density seem to exer-

ce a decisive influence on the dynamic

behaviour of the middle reaches of the

atmosphere.

Some of the measuring devices are

permanently based in Scandinavia. A

few mobile units are stationed for the

new research project in Andoya, a rock-

et launching facility in northern Nor-

way.

The project will last from the begin-

ning of November to mid-March 1984.

Data are if at all possible to be collected

continuously at these bases, with meas-

## MODERN LIVING

# Huge rally to help people to help themselves

## STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

The decline will bottom out three years after the eruption, which would mean next year is the last.

But the repercussions will mean invariably take the form of a cooling in temperature. They could well result in, for instance, changes in atmospheric circulation.

The conceivable consequences of an increase in carbon dioxide in the atmosphere will certainly be more than for several years by this single factor.

A volcano that erupted on 22 December 1963 sent up similar amounts of sulphuric acid. Subsequent eruptions in the US west coast and in Kamchatka have sent up less.

The true potential effect on the climate of volcanic activity has been demonstrated by French volcanologists. Reconstruction of the sulphur output of what may have been the greatest historic eruption, Tambora in 1815, showed that attendance was enormous, and at a second if the lecture hall would have been full.

Two transvestites in cocktail dress, glittering in jewels and beaming through their make up from underneath their wigs and over their varnished fingernails, seemed to be saying: "This is how we like to be. Please accept it."

Telephone Help for the Jobless had no stall. Their people wandered around distributing leaflets and rallying support for a new initiative for the unemployed.

The number of self-help groups has grown so fast that doctors, government authorities and social welfare and health administrations have to take notice.

It is primarily the chronically ill, the handicapped for life and the mentally disturbed who seek support and advice from their fellow sufferers.

Even the more understanding and patient of doctors usually content themselves with caring for the chronically ill by giving drugs. Few know about their patients' everyday lives at home and at work.

They also give the chance for victims to vent their feelings of impotence in the face of doctors and the medical establishment.

Self-help groups are still relatively new. That's why they have teething troubles and a large fluctuating membership.

About one in five groups discontinues shortly after being established. But considering their loose structure, no harm is done.

Only the well-established larger groups have a firm membership and work with social welfare organisations.

Most of the rest are little more than private groups without money, without a firm meeting place, without address and telephone and without public sector support.

Members have to pay the DM20 or so to rent a classroom for meetings. They pay their own postage and other costs.

Some cities have contact and information centres that refer people seeking help to a suitable group.

Some of these contact centres and smaller groups even get a small allowance from local authorities.

The Hamburg meeting dealt primarily with the city's own self-help groups.

Hamburg has for some years had a contact centre that has now for the first time been promised a DM200,000 subsidy to be paid by the city's health authority.

The representative of the health department announced this at the congress but he was booted because his head of department, Deputy Mayor Helga Elsner, did not deliver the welcoming address as promised.

He told the meeting that there were 616 self-help groups in Hamburg, 235 for alcoholics, which helped between 12,000 and 16,000 people. Most members had medical problems.

When he praised what he called the selfless and honorary work, one woman who is in charge of a cancer after-care group for women heckled: "I'm not an office holder and I can do without the honour. I'm a patient myself and my work in the group is meant to benefit me too."

Two delegates from Hamburg's Grey Panthers, a nationwide group representing old people, also attended.

But most of the delegates were young and middle-aged people.

The state, the municipalities and the medical profession as a whole should support their work.

Heiner M. Lachmann, *Heiner M. Lachmann*, 18 November 1983



Communicating with the world of deafness and blindness.

(Photo: Gerhard Helden)

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## ■ SOCIETY

## Guess who came to the Yaniks for dinner

The fact that two families have dinner together should not be worth reporting about. Yet in Germany it is when one family is Turkish and the other German.

For the fact is that these are troubled times for Turks in Germany. Contact with Germans socially is minimal. Turks are abused on the street and many are sent threatening letters from right-wing groups.

This story is about a dinner at the home of a 42-year-old Turk, Hasan Yanik, and his wife, Mérzuka, 35.

It took place against this background of hostility and an increasingly restrictive policy towards foreigners by many municipalities.

Germany's two major churches, the Catholic and the Protestant, have launched a campaign to help foreigners.

Bavaria's Labour and Social Affairs Minister was moved to comment on the campaign: "Fear and mistrust towards neighbours are a poor foundation for a peaceful life together."

The International Forum of Foreign Employees Associations, Frankfurt, said: "Personnel encounters between Germans and foreigners are the most important element in the fight against the emergence of a new nationalism."

The idea of living room get-togethers between Turks and Germans has been picked up by the Turkish press in Germany and Turkish language radio. They are calling on Turks to invite Germans to their homes.

But that is easier said than done. The 1.5 million Turks in Germany are the largest group of foreign workers. But they also have least contact with Germans.

As a rule, Germans and foreigners get along well at work. But the integration stops when the five o'clock whistle blows.

Hasan Yanik read the appeal in the Turkish press and was anxious to invite a German to his home. But he didn't know quite how to go about it. How was he to act?

He remembered an incident that had happened to him once at the Munich beer festival. A German, cheered by the crowd, poured a Stein of beer over his head when he learned he was a Turk. Yanik was with his wife and his two children, aged 15 and 12.

Another thing that came to his mind was the tabloid *Bild Zeitung* quoting Friedrich Zimmermann — who was not yet Bonn's Interior Minister — as having said in the spring of 1982: "The Turks are an irritant among our people."

Eleven years ago, when Hasan Yanik, a trained dental mechanic, decided to go to Germany because he could not find work in Turkey, he believed that he would be welcome.

He left his family behind and found himself a job at a Munich scrapyard. He lived in a basement room for three years before finding work as a dental mechanic. Then his family joined him.

Hasan Yanik says the atmosphere at work is pleasant. He is quite happy in his new environment.

He and his wife have been on several outings with his German colleagues, including picnics and weekend excursions.

There is the occasional snide remark about foreigners at work. But the whole

thing usually ends in a bit of good-natured ribbing, says a dental mechanic colleague, Karen Wohlfahrt.

She and her unemployed husband took the initiative and, some time ago, invited the Yaniks to their home.

They went berry-picking then went to the Wohlfahrt's for coffee and cake.

It was a bit awkward at first. Yanik's wife was worried about being unable to make herself understood because her German was not as good as that of her husband and her two children.

The Wohlfahrt's were worried about how to keep the conversation alive.

The ice was soon broken. The women exchanged recipes and the Yaniks told their hosts about Turkey.

By now, the two families are close enough for the Wohlfahrt's to have gone to the Yaniks to celebrate the latter's wedding anniversary.

There were 15 people at the party and there was much dancing and singing. Karen Wohlfahrt even learned a bit of belly dancing.

"It was a lovely party. The Turks are much better at celebrating than we are," says Karen.

Hasan and Mérzuka Yanik took care of avoiding anything that could cause problems. While the Wohlfahrt's 10-year-old son, Thorsten, and Yanik's son, Hakan, played in the adjoining room, the host made a point of telling the Wohlfahrt's that the beer festival incident had been consigned to the past and that his overall experience with Germans was no bad.

The host plied his guests with beer and a good bottle of wine and the conversation revolved around the weather, soccer and bringing up children.

But the idyllic peace that seemingly enables even a Turkish family in 1983



Cooking up something special: the Wohlfahrt family (left) at the Yaniks'.

Herr Dürst works at a very special department of Munich labour office. It's a department where there is a whole range of expensive perfume.

At a class above the sweatshop civil servant's brow, and a class above the serving secretary's chin can be seen.

As though the people who work in it were special, beautiful people, says Herr Dürst, who himself has a distinctive profile and a head of hair.

Department handles mannequins, men and models, and many a fashion servant would envy him the work on the fourth floor of a civil office block. The ground floor is a cinema centre where a wide variety of films — something to suit all tastes — are screened.

Munich artists' service is a unit of Munich labour office. His head of department, Fritz, sports a pinstripe suit, wristwatch and white shirt and loosely-knotted tie.

"You Germans keep talking about integration," says Yanik as he can speak about the three-month Munich film which he owns.

He did not buy the place because it was heavily or had saved a lot of money. He brought it out of necessity.

"It's almost impossible for a foreigner to rent a place. I had little choice in Germany dealing in dollars."

Many Turks are doing the same even at home he has not been to bureau. One day, a man from housing authority arrived and said he had a photograph of 500 photo models.

The Aliens Act says that even a foreigner must have a living area of 12 square metres. Each child must have eight square metres.

Yanik was lucky. His flat was up just.

"I didn't know about this," says Yanik. "To me it sounds like discrimination."

Yanik's friend wanted to know if the Germans call us garlic eaters. Yanik's bride in call round office is happy to welcome immigrants, but often only two in a week.

Continued on page 16

## ■ OUR WORLD

## No job for Frankenstein, but Spider Murphy has a chance

deprivation much more than their image of dolce vita and big money might lead one to believe.

Really top models are few and far between, and once they are older than 25 they are over the hill and only of limited use.

His female clients disagree. The top fashion shows, stages by famous choreographers, are only a minute fraction of the jobs going in a profession that is constantly expanding.

Many clothing manufacturers and fashion shows no longer insist on overwhelming good looks. What they need are versatile men and women who can handle the microphone, chat about fashion trends, materials and colours, and make sales talk.

That is why the Munich department has started special courses in which clients are trained as fashion sales consultants.

The Federal Labour Office bankrolls the courses, which are held in Munich and take 10 hours spread over a period of six weeks.

Mannequins and dressmen who can prove they have worked successfully at their job for three years are entitled to attend courses on application.

Graduates of the first course from the Aliens Act are entitled to train in their own clothes or skirts at the end of their training.

Most mannequins and dressmen, Dürst says, work only part-time in the bright lights. For most of the year they do more humdrum and less glamorous jobs.

The artists' service tries to arrange jobs by the month for bands, singers and other entertainers. But strip-tease is a one-off job.

The stripper and all the other clients pay no fees. The service is provided free of charge at the expense of the unemployment insurance fund.

Unlike professional agents, who take a percentage fee, Fritz Scherer and his staff don't see their job as that of building up a handful of stars.

Their aim is to provide work for as many competent artists and entertainers as possible. Arnulf Jaisle, for instance, is responsible for walk-on parts.

He arranges jobs for extras, 6,000 to 7,000 of them a year, with film and TV studios, including many well-known TV series.

Yet some of the service's clients do achieve stardom. Herr Scherer and his staff handle roughly 18,000 engagements a year and the seven services all over the country total 100,000 engagements a year.

Se in Munich and half a dozen other German cities there are well-known names on file, especially in the music sector, which in Munich is handled by Karl Heinz Essmann.

He is a former member of a symphony orchestra and at stage ran a band of his own, as he has no lack of personal experience.

For working day he reckons to get 10 bands a job in a disco or a dance hall, in places ranging from Munich to Gran Canaria.

The Spider Murphy Gang, a Bavarian rock band that is a current chart-topper, was one of the bands he presented to concert agencies around the city a few years ago.

Helmut Högl, a bandleader for whom the Munich service has arranged engagements all over the world, is fulsome in his praise of the work Herr Scherer and his staff do.

"I never feel I am dealing with a civil service department," he says. "Whenever I come round I always feel I am dealing with people."

*Roll Linkenheil*  
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 17 November 1983)

of allowing anyone to interfere with the way they train them.

They don't want the unions to muscle in on the operas, for instance. The unions demand better training, career recognition and courses certified by the chamber of commerce.

All hostesses take an entirely different view of their job these days, one works councillor says. "I don't think any of us now look on the job as something that will end with marriage by the 30th at the latest."

On short-haul services many hostesses are wives and mothers, and even students. Gone are the days, if they ever existed, when they were nice girls, if not too bright, and just waiting for Mr Right to come along.

"Women's lib has done us a power of good," the works councillor says. "We have gained reasonable working conditions and good pay only over the past 10 years."

But it's still men in the cockpit and women in the galley, or almost. British Airways Deutschland now employ stewards too, but only took them on when they qualified for up to eight months pregnancy leave.

One air hostess interviewed says she used to be ashamed to own up to her job because of all the old clichés. But not any more.

When a passenger asks her where her smile is today, she calmly answers: "It's not always included in the fare, you know."

*Cornelia Benninghofen*  
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 19 November 1983)

## Turkish schoolgirl develops a big taste for politics



Emine Fırat... outgoing manner

(Photo: dpa)

A 16-year-old Turkish schoolgirl has made a remarkable entry into municipal politics. Emine Fırat represents 5,000 pupils from 14 schools on the school board in the town of Stade (pop: 43,000) west of Hamburg.

She relates: "They kept calling me 'garlick eater,' and I kept answering 'thanks, same to you.' I gave it no further thought. Today, these people are among my best friends."

She Turks should not withdraw into themselves.

Continued from page 14  
for you? And why are you people like us?"

Emine's career in school politics began when she was elected class president. A few days after this dinner, she and Werner Simon, a Protestant student council member, were elected student council members for workers in Munich, said: "We are a sign of friendship."

She won her election as student council against three German boys. She was the "grave-digger of the nation" who should be given a job for hard work and

she essentially approves of the person contacts urged by the press, but he considers this not a few days after this dinner, she and Werner Simon, a Protestant student council member, were elected student council members for workers in Munich, said: "We are a sign of friendship."

She has just attended her first meeting. And when she understood that she had been elected to the municipal code she also made her TV appearance on Germany's own

new of the growing hostility to foreigners, he suggests going to a meeting. And when she understood that she had been elected to the municipal code she also made her TV appearance on Germany's own

idea is for a German family to take a foreign family to whom it will be helpful — for instance when dealing with the authorities.

She relates: "They kept calling me 'garlick eater,' and I kept answering 'thanks, same to you.' I gave it no further thought. Today, these people are among my best friends."

Asked what she thought about politics, Emine said: "I don't know if I do know that I enjoy fighting out."

She relates: "They kept calling me 'garlick eater,' and I kept answering 'thanks, same to you.' I gave it no further thought. Today, these people are among my best friends."

She Turks should not withdraw into themselves.

Christina Schneider

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 12 November 1983)

Roswitha Schneider

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 22 November 1983)

At British Airways Deutschland for